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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 16, 1893.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at interest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

These all receive either \$8 or \$12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army, draws a pension under certificate 10,199.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

Total amount paid on account of bonds and interest notes, principal, interest, and premium, to bondholders to June 30, 1893, and including fiscal year 1891:

Principal . . . \$1,794,399,134.70
Interest . . . 2,531,769,321.17
Premiums . . . 119,863,386.71

Total . . . \$4,446,031,742.58

There is one satisfaction about sending Van Allen to Italy. He can be spared. We have not the slightest need of him here.

How relieved the railroads must be at the closing of the World's Fair. Nobody is now bothering them about making reasonable excursion rates.

THE BEST WAY.

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

MANY THANKS, COMRADES OF OHIO.

Prior to the election THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE begged the comrades of Ohio to remember that the eyes of the veterans of the who's country were upon them, and that they were fighting the battle for every man in the Nation who wore the blue, and for the widows and orphans of those who have been mustered out. A plurality of over 83,000 for Comrade Wm. McKinley was the response to this appeal. We thank you, comrades of Ohio, in the name of the 1,000,000 surviving veterans and the hundreds of thousands of veterans' widows.

You did superbly, and the magnificent results of your splendid work are already apparent. They will be still more apparent as the weeks roll by. Every pensioner and every claimant of a pension stands on much better, firmer ground than he did a fortnight ago. The spectacle of 50,000 soldier votes in Ohio cast solidly for veterans' rights, is one that the wayfarer politician, though he be a fool, cannot fail to rightly understand and carefully heed. You have forced the dawn of a better day for your comrades everywhere.

Yours, most gratefully,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE JUSTICE LONG CASE.

The answer to Justice Long's petition to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Pensions to restore him his pension, which we publish elsewhere, was prepared in the Department of Justice. The case was deemed of such importance that it was taken out of the hands of the law officers of the Interior Department, and assumed charge of by the Attorney-General.

This raises the matter from a detail of bureau management to the rank of a question of the policy of the Administration.

In the opinion of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the answer is a piece of special pleading, which attempts to make the most of every assumed technical advantage, and at the same time goes far outside of strictly legal argument, to appeal directly and vehemently to the anti-pension feeling of the country.

This latter is particularly noticeable in the laborated citation of history in support of the policy of suspension. The acts which are cited received the severe condemnation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at the time they were performed. Congress, by subsequent legislation, gave a virtual disapproval of these, and until the incoming of the present Administration the practice was confined to a limited number of cases, where fraud was *prima facie*. Furthermore, the present suspension policy is much more objectionable in several features than the worst instances in the history cited.

The question raised as to the exercise of discretion by the Commissioner of Pensions is a purely technical one, which, doubtless, will have to be passed on finally by the highest authority in the country—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Long's pension was granted under the following sections of laws, approved respectively June 18, 1874, and June 16, 1880:

Act of June, 1874.
That Section 4 of an act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions," and approved March 3, 1874, be so amended that all persons who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall have been so permanently and totally disabled as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, by the loss of the sight of both eyes or by the loss of the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, or by the loss of both hands, or by the loss of both feet, or by any other injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness, shall be entitled to a pension of \$20 per month; and shall be in lieu of a pension of \$31.25 per month granted to such person by said act: *Provided*, That the increase of pension shall not be granted by reason of any of the injuries herein specified, unless the same shall have resulted in permanent total helplessness, requiring the regular personal aid and attendance of another person.

Act of June, 1880.
That all soldiers and sailors who are now receiving a pension of \$20 per month, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled," approved June 18, 1874, shall receive, in lieu of all pensions now paid them by the Government of the United States, and there shall be paid to them in the same manner as pensions are now paid to such persons, the sum of \$72 per month.

The whole case therefore pivots entirely upon the legal technicality as to the limits of the Commissioner's discretion.

In the opinion of many able lawyers the discretion of the Commissioner is confined to the determination of these points:

1. Was the claimant "in the military or naval service of the United States?"
2. Was he "in line of duty" at the time of receiving his injury?
3. Is his injury of a "permanent and total" character, and of such severity as to "require the regular aid and attendance of another person?"

They say that if all these conditions exist then the law is mandatory that he "shall be paid \$72 a month," and no exercise of discretion is allowed the Commissioner in this respect.

It will be perceived that the Commissioner admits that Justice Long was in the military service of the United States and in line of duty when he received his injury, and that it is of permanent character. He admits distinctly that there was no fraud in the case. He also admits that generally the "regular aid and attendance of another person seems almost necessary to dress his wound," but makes what we are constrained to think a very strained interpretation of the law, in saying that "except when away from home, when, with considerable difficulty, he can dress it himself." This is at variance with

the statements of Justice Long's associates upon the Supreme Bench of Michigan, who state that they have had to assist him in dressing his wound. Even if the Commissioner's answer be strictly accurate, it still shows a strenuous disposition to resolve all possible doubts against the pensioner, which we contend is antagonistic to the intent and spirit of the law.

The law does not contemplate, it never has contemplated, and never before has been construed to mean that the pensioner shall be abjectly and totally helpless.

It contemplates simply that as a general rule the pensioner requires the assistance of another person to perform the usual acts and requirements of daily life. For example, a man who has lost the sight of both eyes, and as to whose pension there could be no doubt, would be able to do thousands of things for himself which Justice Long cannot. He can dress himself, cut up his own food and perform a vast amount of mechanical labor which would be impossible to Justice Long, and he may be in robust health, where Justice Long suffers physical torture daily, and is constantly confronted with the imminence of sudden death. The totally blind man of Justice Long's age may look forward confidently to about 20 years of healthful life, while Justice Long is constantly haunted by the grim specter of premature death. The blind man, too, may be able to earn a much greater income than that which Justice Long is receiving. He may be a musician, a literary man, like Prescott, a lawyer like ex-Gov. West, of Ohio, a great executive like Fawcett, the late Postmaster-General of England, and even a great mechanic and constructor like Herreschoff, the famous engine and yacht-builder.

Still further, we insist that the allegations regarding the Justice's salary, and his ability as a lawyer, are utterly irrelevant and absolutely without bearing on the case. The statutes under which the pension was granted are entirely silent as to any income which a claimant may be receiving having the slightest relation to his case. They say no more about this than they do about his religious opinions or the color of his hair, and every lawyer knows how wrong and dangerous it is for an administrative or judicial officer to "import" into a law, qualifications, or restrictions that the makers of the law did not put there.

This is the strictly legal view of the case. There is a higher equity which the courts may or may not take into account. No one can successfully deny that the makers of the law intended it to apply directly to such cases as Justice Long's, and that they intended in the most specific and unmistakable language to direct the Commissioner of Pensions to pay such claimants \$72 a month. Whether that language still left that official an option which he could exercise to the prejudice of such claimants, is a question which probably the Supreme Court of the United States will be called upon to decide, as probably one party to the suit or the other will appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The hearing will probably be set for about the 1st of December.

THEY "GOT TOGETHER."
The result of the elections last week shows that the veterans followed to the letter THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's earnest advice to them to "get together" and manifest their strength at the polls. No one doubts that the phenomenal majorities for McKinley in Ohio, and Palmer in New York, were largely due to the veterans and their friends voting solidly together in disapprobation of the assaults made upon them and the pension system. It was the first opportunity they had had to make a public reply to those who maligned and injured them, and they made it in the most effective way. No one can pretend to mistake the nature of that reply. No one now underestimates the political power of the veterans when they choose to exercise it in defense of their rights.

It was a trumpet note of warning to politicians of all grades that the comrades are thoroughly aroused, and that they mean the political destruction of those who are hostile to them.

As we urged them, the comrades forgot for the time being local issues and political differences, to stand shoulder to shoulder on the platform of justice to veterans.

The effect will be salutary in the highest degree. It brings the soldier-haters squarely in sight of their political graves, and tells them in no uncertain tones that they will be buried there beyond all hope of resurrection if they persist in their cruel and nefarious warfare.

We believe that this will make the turning point, and that a new era of vastly better feeling for the veterans and treatment of them has already opened.

Quite a different pension bill will be reported to Congress, and it will be discussed and voted upon in a very different way than it would have been had there not been such an uprising of the comrades last week.

We heartily congratulate all of them upon the result.

THE HAWAIIAN BLUNDER.
Of all the bad solutions of the Hawaiian situation Secretary Gresham has, after months of deliberation, chosen the very worst.

It is simply inconceivable how he should have so offended every sense of our people. The vast mass of our people are grievously disappointed that we did not complete the act of annexation when the opportunity was so ripe for it. There are the strongest military, commercial and other reasons why the archipelago should belong to us.

If we did not formally annex it we should at least have assumed a protectorate over it. If we did not assume a protectorate over it, we should certainly have given a moral aid and support to the Provisional Government which came into being as the protest of the decent people of the islands against the heathenish and intolerably corrupt rule of the profligate Queen.

But Secretary Gresham has gone to the last extremity by restoring the Queen to her throne. This will have far-reaching consequences. The revolution was precipitated by the Queen endeavoring to sell out to the lottery managers, the opium ring and the coolie ring. Had she succeeded in this the beautiful archipelago would have been converted into a hell of crime and wickedness. Residence there would have been impossible for decent people, and their property would have become valueless.

What will follow her restoration can only be surmised and feared. It does not seem possible that any good can result from it, and it is almost impossible that it can escape doing incalculable harm.

MAKE ALL CLAIMS SPECIAL.
Having in the most convincing manner demonstrated their political power, having shown the politicians what they can do when once united and aroused in defense of their rights, the veterans should at once go forward and complete their victory and gather its fruits by demanding with one accord that the soul-wearing delays in the Pension Bureau shall be ended by Congress providing that all claims now before the Bureau be settled by Dec. 31, 1894.

They can secure this if they will show the same unanimity in demanding it that they displayed at the polls last week. The veteran is once more a mighty political power in the land. He is again a man who has to be listened to and his wishes regarded. Now is his time, while the lesson is fresh in the politicians' minds, for him to say what he wants and how he wants it.

The thing that he wants above all others is that the pension system be placed on a business basis, and pensions allowed or rejected with business-like promptness.

It is useless to ask for the passage of more laws, or more liberal ones, while those already on the statute books are practically nullified by endless delays in executing them. It would do no good to pass laws giving veterans \$100 a month pension each if they are all dead before their claims are reached and allowed. Better—much better—a small pension promptly allowed, than a large one which is never given.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" will be secured by settling all the claims within the next calendar year. Let us have the hundreds of thousands of claims which have been hanging for 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and even 30 years all brought out and settled up. If the claimants deserve pensions let that be ascertained within the next 13 months, and the pensions granted while the claimants are yet this side the grave. If they are not entitled to pensions let them know it, and not go to their graves in ignorance.

Write up the books and end the business while the veterans are yet alive. The veteran can have this done by this session of Congress, and early in the session, too, if they will each one say to his Senators or Representatives that they are in earnest, that it shall be done, and that now is the time to do it.

Get out your pen and ink, and write a square, soldierly letter to your Representative asking him to do whatever is possible to have all claims made special.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD.
The results of the elections last week are everywhere accepted as a guarantee of an end to the financial stringency, and the speedy return of general prosperity. The country was ready for a return of business activity, and the only obstacle in the way was the dread of reckless tariff legislation. This kept mills closed, and buyers of goods timid and scared. Now, everybody recognizes that there can be no ruinous tinkering in the face of the phenomenal majorities given against such folly in all the Northern States which held elections. The verdict of the people was too emphatic to be disregarded.

Dun's Weekly Review, which takes a strictly business view of the situation, says: "The turn of the tide has come. Since the elections there has been a distinct improvement in business, and particularly in manufacturing. There is some increase in actual transactions, and much more in the tone of business. Men of all parties feel that there is ground for greater confidence, the silver question being not definitely out of the way, and the chance of disturbing events in other respects being lessened, while the rights of the people to rule their rulers has been vindicated. While it is yet too early to look for great changes, there is already a distinct improvement in the demand for manufactured products since the action on the silver bill, some increase in the output of pig-iron and in sales of wool, in the building trades in several cities, and the failures for the week latest reported show lower liabilities. In brief, the recovery which began when the silver repeal bill passed continues with increased strength."

From all manufacturing sections and interests comes cheering news. The output of pig-iron, while still not half what it was last year, is still much larger than it was four weeks ago. There has been a large increase in the demand for steel rails. The stock of boots and shoes has been exhausted during the long idleness, and the orders last week were within 17 per cent. of those of last year. The same is true of cotton goods, and though the sales of wool are less than half what they were a year ago, yet the feeling is changed to hopeful and the mills report an encouraging increase of orders for goods. Railroad earnings have boomed up to within 2.4 per cent. of those of the same week of last year. Failures decreased in amount of liabilities last week to \$3,467,000, from \$7,413,000 the week before. Our exports are increasing and our imports decreasing to an extent that leads to the confident expectation that the balance of trade will soon be in our favor.

The meeting of Congress is the only threatening cloud. Unless it is controlled by more wisdom than many expect, it may change this hopeful aspect to a dismal prospect by reckless tariff legislation.

GOOD BY, GRESHAM.

Ever since the war Walter G. Gresham has been noted as an insatiable self-seeker. He has been devoured by an insatiable craving for places and honors which were beyond his merits and abilities and the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best. He was also full of rancor toward those who seemed to stand in the way of his advancement. This latter will go far toward explaining his course in this act of criminal folly toward Hawaii. He "wanted to get even" with Harrison and Blaine.

A clamorous seer for years for everything in the gift of the Republican party, he left it as soon as he despaired of receiving any higher offices from it, and sought the nomination for the Presidency from the Populists, and only declined it when the triumph of his opponents in the Convention showed him that it was impossible for him to get it. He then became a Democrat, and now brings his political career to a close by an act which brings upon him the condemnation of all good American citizens without regard to party. Democrats, Populists, and Republicans speak in the same bitter denunciation of this gross violation of every instinct and principle of our people—this wretched offense against our whole policy and traditions—the crushing of a young popular Government, to restore to the throne from which he had been driven by an uprising of the decent people, of an ineffably corrupt and vicious old heathen, who had done everything bad, and contemplated much worse.

The way in which it was done was as bad as the thing itself. The contemplated act was kept a profound secret from the 70,000,000 American people, who have taken a deep interest in Hawaiian affairs. It was all mystery, plotting, and conniving—utterly repugnant to the Government of a free people, and a style of diplomacy that has been abandoned even by the monarchies of Europe. These all recognize to-day that the people have the right to be informed on all grave questions of State and to be consulted upon matters of foreign policy, the carrying out of which may affect their business, and the cost of which in blood and treasure they will have to bear.

But Gresham made his criminal little coup d'état with the sinister secrecy of Louis Napoleon plotting to overthrow the French Republic. No one was allowed to breathe a syllable of what was to be done, and the final stroke was cunningly plotted to be delivered after the steamer had left Honolulu, and no more news could come to the United States until the departure of another steamer several days later.

This wretched piece of political malefaction settles Mr. Gresham's fate forever. He could not now be elected Justice of the Peace by popular vote in any Township in the Nation.

Possibly he will receive his reward in an appointment to the Supreme Bench of the United States, though the President may hesitate to do this in the face of the hostility of the people and the Senate, but Gresham is "permanently and totally disabled" as a popular candidate for anything.

That wicked old rebel organ, the St. Louis Republic, is naturally very angry over the results of the elections, and its Washington correspondent rages thus:

The Republican victory is attributed more to the abatement of Democrats from the polls than to changes on the part of men who voted for Cleveland a year ago. It is believed, too, that the pensioners played a heavy hand in the game. The Administration had been trying to stop pension funds, and all who were interested in the fund of the Grand Army of the Republic and pensioners throughout the country. No matter whether a pensioner is fraudulent or honest, they all stand together, and any attack upon the pension system, slandering and sneering at the pensioners, is an attack upon them all. The pensioners comprise a very large army, and they are well organized and well equipped. The pension attorneys are the officers. They direct the pensioners and the claimants for pensions, and all who are interested in the fund. There is not much doubt that the pension vote in Ohio was cast solidly against the Administration, and the same is perhaps true of Massachusetts and Iowa. It does not require much effort to roll up a majority in the Senate, or the vote of the reporting of a tariff bill by the Democrats. The pensioners in New York and New Jersey, too, undoubtedly got in their work, but local issues in those States were their chief features.

There are no end to the possible complications in the policy that the Administration has outlined in respect to Hawaii. In the first place, the Provisional Government there has been recognized by nearly all the civilized Nations of the world. Thus, no matter what anyone may think of the circumstances of its origin, it is as actually a Government as that of Chile or Mexico. For the United States to interfere now to change it would be as culpable an invasion of a peaceful, friendly country as it would be to send troops to depose President Diaz, or the Chief Executive of any of the South American Republics.

How will the Government go about "restoring the legitimate Government of the Hawaiian Islands"? Ay, there's the rub. Is any man foolish enough to imagine that the people of the United States will allow our soldiers and sailors to be sent to another country to force upon its people a reprobate old Queen whom they have deposed? For more than a century now Americans have been in eager sympathy with all peoples who have been striving to rid themselves of monarchs and establish popular forms of Government. They are not going back on themselves at this late day.

CONRADE WILLIAM MCKINLEY has again touched the popular feeling electrically, by discouraging political jollifications, and recommending that the money to be expended on these be appropriated for "the relief of the unemployed and the distressed." With 2,000,000 workmen out of employment, and over 700,000 aged men and women waiting interminably for the settlement of their pension claims, there should be no money squandered on jollifications. A much better use can be made of it.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

For Nov. 15 is now out, and is packed full of matter of particular interest to every man who makes his living by tilling the soil. Besides this, it has very much of what is going on in Washington of interest to farmers. It is making a canvass of the Senators and Representatives as to their position on the wool tariff, and publishes the results. It is making a strong fight for protection to every farming interest that is injured by foreign competition. Every farmer should take it, and help in the fight for his interests.

The price of the paper is only 50 cents a year, which is remarkably cheap for a paper so large and so good as it is. Sent with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$1.25. Present subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can get it for one year by sending 25 cents.

The only thing to do with Pendegast, as with any other murderous crank, is to hang him as quickly and quietly as can be under strict compliance with the forms of law. The more parade there is made over his trial and execution the more encouragement there will be given similar scoundrels to get notoriety and sympathy.

ANNEXATION or no annexation, we are not called upon to crush out a young Republic, and with our bayonets force a rotten monarchy upon a people who have repudiated it.

HORACE GREELY used to say that when the common people got mad they got very mad. Last week showed that this was their state of mind on the pension and tariff questions.

THE overwhelming victory of Judge Gary, in Chicago, expresses the approval of the American people of the policy of hanging murderous Anarchists.

THE most obstinate of politicians has to admit that it was the pension and tariff which caused the political tornado of last week.

PERHAPS Secretary Gresham will continue his work and put Dom Pedro's son-in-law on the throne of Brazil.

THE Tammany tiger must feel that arnica has no healing and Gilead no balm for such hurts as it has received.

LOCHREN REPLIES.

The Commissioner "Shows Cause" Why Judge Long's Name Should Not Be Restored.

Commissioner of Pensions William Lochren last week filed his answer to the bill of Judge Charles D. Long, requiring the Commissioner to show cause why Judge Long's name should not be restored to the pension rolls.

The Commissioner admits that in a number of cases suspensions have been ordered, as in the case of Long, and that the order in those cases was made by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and is not subject to review by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or any other court. All such suspensions, it is stated, are and have been ordered only in cases in which, like the case in question, the pensions paid appear to be grossly illegal.

The Commissioner declares that he has the power to allow the payment of a pension on account of physical ailment only so long as the ailment continues, and that it is his duty from time to time, according to his judgment and discretion, to examine the pensioners for purposes of ascertaining whether the requisite condition continues, and meanwhile if, in his opinion, on the prima facie evidence presented to him, the condition does not continue, to suspend the payment of the pension.

The pension of \$72 per month, which Judge Long has been drawing, the Commissioner goes on to say, is claimed upon the ground that Long is so permanently and totally disabled as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, and that the pension is payable, as a result of the physical injuries he complains of from performing a large amount of judicial work with great ability and success. The Commissioner adds that, in his judgment, Long's injuries do not amount to the disablement and helplessness contemplated by the statute covering such cases, and that the pension certificates issued to him are therefore irregular and illegal.

Then the Commissioner asserts that no hardship was put upon Judge Long by reason of the suspension of his pension, and that there was no necessity for his application to the court, for, on or about Sept. 1, 1893, three days before the quarterly installment of the pension was payable, the Judge received due notice to appear before the Board of Examining Surgeons at Detroit for a medical examination.

Had he submitted to the examination the inquiry could have been completed and the final decision of the Commissioner of Pensions made in the case before the commencement of the proceedings in court.

Judge Long failed to appear for examination, and the Commissioner submits that by reason of the laches of Judge Long in not appearing for examination, a mandamus should be denied. Further, that whenever Long shall present himself and be examined his pension will be adjusted and allowed, and the laches of Judge Long in not appearing shall be proved to entitle him.

In closing his answer, Commissioner Lochren claims that the Supreme Court of the District has no jurisdiction to grant a mandamus against a public officer in the active performance of his duty, and in this case the Commissioner of Pensions is subject to no specific statutory duty to restore the pension of Judge Long.

If the order is illegal it is altogether nugatory and void, and of no legal injury to Judge Long. His remedy, if any, against the Commissioner, is in equity, by a suit for injunction.

The answer ends by Commissioner Lochren respectfully praying that the proceedings be dismissed.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Returns Show Sweeping Victories for the Republican Party.

Election day brought forth many surprises to politicians all over the country, and some of the majorities obtained by the candidates of the party out of power have never before been known. In New York the machine Democracy was overwhelmingly defeated, and Isaac Maynard, the candidate for Judgeship of the Court of Appeals, was completely snowed under.

In Massachusetts a political landslide occurred. Greenbackism, the Republican candidate, secured a majority of 30,000 votes over Russell, the Democratic nominee for the Governorship. The other State officers were all elected on the Republican ticket.

In New York Gen. Palmer was elected by about 40,000 plurality. Bartlett secured the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals by a majority of about 75,000. The other names on the State ticket were elected by the Republicans and they will have control of the legislature.

Gov. Boies was defeated for re-election as Governor of Iowa by Jackson, Republican, who will have a plurality of 55,000. The State officers and General Assembly are Republican.

Elections were held in South Dakota for three Supreme Court and eight Circuit Court Judges, and all were elected on the Republican ticket.

Eight members of the Senate and a full Assembly were elected by the Republicans in New Jersey, and as a result they have secured control of the Legislature.

Kentucky went Democratic. The next Legislature will be made up of 110 Democrats, 50 Republicans, and three Populists. This insures the re-election of Wm. Lindsay, Democrat, as United States Senator.

Gov. McKinley secured a most signal triumph in Ohio. The Buckeye State rolled up a majority of 40,000 for him. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican, and the State officers were all elected by the same party.

Virginia re-elected Democrat, O'Ferrall, was elected Governor by a majority of about 25,000, and the entire ticket went through with a fair majority.

PERSONAL.

Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d U. S. Cav., who was in charge of the La Brea Monastery at the World's Fair, is the author of a work recently issued by the Bureau of Ethnology on the "Medicine Men of the Apache," which contains the results of his personal observations and reading for years, and which is full of interesting and valuable information to scholars all over the world, among whom his former works of this character have given Capt. Bourke high rank. Capt. Bourke is a rare combination. As a boy, in a Philadelphia regiment, he went through the latest war of the Civil War, with such distinction that he was sent to West Point at the request of his commanding officers. After graduating well at the Military Academy, he was sent to the Arizona frontier, where, instead of wasting his leisure hours, he devoted it to getting thoroughly acquainted with the surrounding Indians, and taking notes of their habits and customs. He kept this up until he acquired such a reputation for knowledge of the Indians that when Gen. Crook came out there, and asked where he could find for his staff such a young Lieutenant as Bourke was, all the different people he spoke to told him that Bourke was the man of all men for his purpose.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has gone to California to pass the winter, has a very peculiar notion of the climate of the East, and will not go to Santa Barbara, having given up her plan of staying at San Diego. When she has recovered from the fatigues of the overland journey, she will go to San Francisco, and will not be in that city since she visited it with Gen. Grant in 1879, on their tour of their celebrated trip around the world.

Mr. James M. Allen, of Morgan County, Ga., has in his possession a pipe made of a piece of briar root, such as abounds in old fields and swamps of Georgia, and which seems to have been selected on account of its peculiar shape, and is in the shape of a pipe from nothing being necessary to complete it but to bore one hole in it for the tobacco and another for the stem. It is lined inside with the bowl with metal, apparently a piece of